The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,563—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 14 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 21 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Each and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cannipore, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Coringa, and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1879, at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINDHYA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 2 P.M.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 125

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

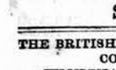
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be booked by this steamer. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Con pany's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjab's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY

GENOA on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without fees.
Suez	350	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on Board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 6 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

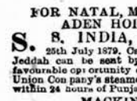
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

24th June, 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE, A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—D. JAGJIVON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM IBJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Poona.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

It is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

As an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

As a REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
BSUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 99, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock...	18th July.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	29th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3150	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(a) PERIM	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

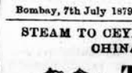
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suezto Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2909	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 5 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

On account and at the risk of Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo.

D D M
B } —3—1 case hosiery.

On account and at the risk of Allybhoy Kadurbhoy.

3 cases papers.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Abdoolhusen Rasoobhoy.

A H R } —122—1 crate porcelain tea-pot.
100 }
Do. —41 3/5 3 do. cups and saucers.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

200 cases glassware.
10 „ night lamps.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of mortgagee, Anundrow Luxmonjee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Ramjee Sudoobhu, the following property:—

All those pieces or parcel of Taxundi-ree and Government freehold lands or grounds, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Lohar Chawl Street, in Bombay, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of Bai Witcha, and towards the west and north by the property of the late Karoba Kristnajee, and on or towards the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE,
Bombay, 15th July, 1879. Auctioneer.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Madras pattern, French polished, richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, porcelain ware, oil paintings, at Forbes Street, No. 14, below to B. Tyebjee, Barrister.

ON TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at their residence above mentioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., &c. The property of E. Stump, Esq., gone to Europe, the same comprising rich glass ware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, spoons and forks, dish covers, hot water cury dishes, Cruet stands, ice pitchers, tea and coffee sets, globe and light table candlesticks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved French polished, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of well seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, side board, drawing-room blackwood circular table with marble slab, pier, camp sofa, and reading tables, sofa couches, drawing room easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnot, chiffoniers, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, green painted iron four posts bedsteads, cloth presses, dressing glasses, screens, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

S. SCHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE FANCY GOODS AND OTHER STOCK IN TRADE OF D. D. MAJOO, AT MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee thereof, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, and thereafter from day to day until the whole is sold off, sale commencing at 1 p.m., each day. All the stock in trade goods, furniture, &c., of Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo, who lately carried on business under the name of D. D. Majoo, stock in trade, consisting of ladies white and black fans, gloves and handkerchief boxes, work baskets, money purses, courier and hand bags, dressing cases, hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, writing portfolios, blotters, students cases, inkstands, ladies jewell boxes, manuscript books, cash books, immitation pearls, pearl necklaces, smelling bottles, Piver's and other best perfumery, gold lockets, gilt jewellery, albums of every description, silk umbrellas, parasols, silver rattles and thimbles, scent baskets, dolls, walking sticks, leather belts, rug straps, tiffin baskets, travelling boxes, wall screens, alarm-time-pieces, plated ware, and va lo other articles too numerous to detail. The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY HORSE-FODDER SUPPLYING AND SHOEING COMPANY.

No. 35, PYDONEE.

Monthly Rates from 1st August, 1879.

Class I., Rs. 25, Ground Gram 8 seers and 20 Bundles Hay.
Do. II., „ 25, „ 9 „ 25 „
Do. III., „ 32, „ 12 „ 30 „

Supplies of Stable Gear HALF-YEARLY; Bedding and Shoeing MONTHLY, FREE. Shoeing optional at Re. 2 reduction. See Prospectus.

K. A. MANNICK, Manager.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ESCUBIAL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

AT the FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at Edinburgh on 22nd April, 1879, it was reported

That for the THIRTEENTH YEAR IN SUCCESSION the amount of NEW BUSINESS had exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING—a result maintaining by no office continuously for so many years.

That during the same period, FOUR and A HALF MILLIONS STERLING, exclusive of bonus additions, had been paid to the representatives of deceased members, and

That notwithstanding the payment of this large sum, the FUNDS had been increased by TWO MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS are now upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and the REVENUE upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING per annum.

COPIES OF ANNUAL REPORT AND ALL FURTHER INFORMATION can be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, Rampart Row.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 248 of 1878.

The NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company duly registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and having its office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiffs.

vs.

JOSEPH ABRAMOVITZ, residing at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, now or lately carrying on business together at Apollo Street aforesaid under the name, style and firm of ABRAMOVITZ and COMPANY .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Seventeenth day of April, 1879, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight annas seven and pies ten, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit (when taxed) up to and inclusive of the hearing of the Eighteenth day of June, 1878, and further simple interest on the amount of the said Judgment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment, and that the Defendant, Joseph Abramovitz, should pay the costs (when taxed) of the Plaintiff subsequent to the said Eighteenth day of June, 1878.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 30th day of May, 1879, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 28th day of May, 1879, the moveable property, namely, 1 Watch in case, 39 Copper Coins, 16 Silver Coins (2 doubtful), 1 50 Cent Italian Note, 1 Small box with 12 Reels of Tissel, 2 Cards of Imitation Gold and Silver Thread, 15 Skeins, 36 Toy Watches, 1 Brass Chain, 9 Reels of Gilt Thread, 1 Card of Gilt Thread, 11 Skeins, 1 Gold Ring with whitish stone broken, 2 Keys on a Ring, 11 Pictures, 1 Cok, 2 Sofas, 1 Round Table, 6 Chairs, 1 Book Stand, 27 Shells, 6 Poona Figures, 1 Vase (broken), 1 Watchstand, 6 Wine Glasses, 1 Glass Bottle and Stand, 1 Glass Tray with Tube, 1 Glass Mug, 2 Cane Chairs, 2 small square Tables, 1 Wire case containing 119 Books, 1 Table, 1 Fan, 1 Glass Dish, 2 Iuk Glasses, 1 Cottage Piano, 1 Carpet, 1 Chandelier, 4 Books on Round Table, 1 Pair Vases, 1 Tobacco Box, 4 Aluminum Spoons, 1 Basket Flower Stands, 1 square Basket, 3 Books on top of Glass Case, 2 Pictures, 1 Dressing Table, 1 Looking Glass, 1 Hanging Book Shelf, 1 Washhand Table, 1 Basin, 1 Jug, 1 Soap Dish, 1 Brush, 1 Comb, 6 Chairs, 1 Kerosine Lamp, 1 Cupboard, 1 Cruet, 1 Glass Dish, 6 Wine Glasses, 1 Bengal Cot, 1 Box, 1 Rug, 1 Single Cot, 1 Bath Tub, 4 Plates, 1 Safe, 3 Knives and 2 Forks, 4 Teaspoons, 10 Dessert Spoons, 1 Gram Box with small quantity of Gram, 1 Kerosine Lamp on Shelf, 1 Door Horn, 2 Portmanteaus, 1 Teakwood Cupboard, 1 Blackwood Pigeon-holes, 1 Stand Pigeon-holes, 1 old Iron Safe, 1 Table on Trestles, 1 Pink Glass Fountain, 2 Office Tables, 2 Chairs, 1 Punka, 1 case, 1 Chart of the World, 197 Pictures (Lithographs) in Deal wood Case, 13 pieces of Gilt Frames, 12 Gunny with Samples of Cotton-dropping, 1 Bag of Myrabolams, 1 bottle of Cognac Brandy, 12 empty Sodawater Bottles, 3 small Deal Cases, 44 small Slates, 1 small Basket, 1 Panorama Box with 3 Slides, 1 *Times of India* Calendar, 1877, 13 Medals (Lead), 1 Brass Watch Chain, 2 Paper Weights, 1 Photograph Stand, 1 small Looking-Glass, 29 Boxes for Cotton Samples, 1 Glass Case, 1 Punka, 10 Cases empty, 9 Photograph Frames, 12 Slates, 1 Sample Straw Hat, 16 Sample Spoons, 3 Sample Forks, 1 Sample Ladle, 1 Sample Card of Nails, 15 Panorama Bills, and a quantity of sample pieces of Cotton Goods, 1 Deal Case containing 10 Samples of Trimming, 1 Bundle of Flannel, 1 Parasol, 1 Shawl, 1 Rug, 1 Table Cover, 1 Office Table, 1 Copying Press, 4 Rugs, 1 Bracket, 10 Lamps (Globes), 1 Cardboard Box containing 10 Sample Trimmings, 19 Cards of Samples, 1 Bundle of Sample Cuffs, 8 Bundles of Envelopes, 2 Jersies, 27 Packages of Samples, 13 Empty Metal Watch Boxes, 2 Packages of Toy Cards, 17 Cardboard Boxes containing 51 Cigarette Cases, 1 Powder Puff, 8 Cards of Sample Buttons, 1 Card of Sample Buckles, 1 Card of Thin Strings, 3 Cards of Bows, 2 Packages of Leather Samples, 1 Deal Case with Miscellaneous Samples of Cloth, 1 Glass Water Bottle, 2 Blackwood Inkstands with 5 Glasses, 1 Gum Bottle, 1 Red Inkstand, 1 Box of Letter Weights and Scales, 1 small Tin Box of Tea, 1 small Tin Box of Ink-powder, 1 Iron Screw-Worm, 1 small Box of Pencils, 6 Sample Packet-, 1 Card of Sample Pencils, 2 small Boxes, 14 Glass-marbles, 1 Tin Box of Shells, 1 Box of Analyne, 2 Bundles of Tinsel-leaf, 1 Bag containing 217 Leaden Medals, 9 Calf-strings, 1 Brass stamp, 1 Signboard, 1 Hat Rack, 9 Dog-collars, 55 Cards of Miscellaneous samples, 1 Bundle of Slips per Samples, 1 Bundle of Curtain Samples, was attached towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 7th day of July, 1879, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 2, Dean Lane, and No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Joseph Abramovitz, in the moveable property aforesaid. And it is hereby further proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of the said warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 7th day of July, 1879, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Esakh Fasalla Bunder, Sewree, outside the Fort, all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant, Joseph Abramovitz, in the moveable property, namely, 520 Buffalo Hides, also attached in this suit, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY WORKS, BENGAL.

Fire Bricks	1st prize	Silver medal.
Drainage Pipes	1st prize	Silver medal.
Selection of Stoneware	1st prize	Silver medal.
Fine Tiles	1st prize	Silver medal.
Tea-drying Bowls	1st prize	Silver medal.
Assortment of Clay goods	1st prize	Silver medal.
Flooring Tiles	1st prize	Silver medal.
Selection of Pottery	1st prize	Silver medal.
Terra Cottaware	1st prize	Silver medal.

At
THE BURDWAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,
LARRONDE FRERES'

Superior Old Cognac	at Rs. 25 per doz.
Margaux	Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons	„ 13 „

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICES OF
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets

Labelled	Sealed	
Selected	White	Rs. 18 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	24 „
Choice Reserve	Black	28 „

REMINGTON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this head.

WANTED, a strong PONY DOGCART. Apply stating, price and where to be seen, to A., Office of this Paper.

THE PIANOFORTE—LESSONS given on the above by a Gentleman at the Pupils' own residences. Terms strictly moderate. Apply A. B. C., care of this Paper.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL (Apollo House, Fort,) will OPEN on the 15th instant. TERMS MODERATE. Special rates for monthly borders on application.

ROOMS TO LET at Grant Buildings. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a CHESNUT C. B. HORSE, 7 years old, about 15—1½, quiet to ride and a good fencer, and quiet in harness. Apply to Lieutenant KUPER, R. Ai, Colaba.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs, 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. PEA BEE, Confectioner, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	„ 6 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ..... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ..... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	Square	„ 0 14
		„	„ 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER small 8vo. cream laid, 1 sheet and 1 envelope weighing under Half Tola (half anna postage).	Per quire packet	Rs. 1	4
Square envelopes to match,	per 100	...	1 4
THACKER'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., 1 sheet and 1 envelope under Half Tola, 3½ sheets and envelope under half oz	per 5 quire packet	1	8
Envelopes to match	per box of 100	1	8
WATERLINED OVERLAND NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream, blue, violet, or chamois per packet		1	6
Envelopes to match	per box of 100	1	6
OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, large 4to., waterlined, cream or blue	*per packet*	2	12
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE WOVE BANK POST, cream or blue, large 8vo.	*per packet*	2	8
Ditto large quarto	*per packet*	5	0
Envelopes to match either of above	per 100	2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, cream laid, treble thick, finest quality—			
Large 8vo	per 5 quire packet	2	12
Post 8vo	do.	2	8
"Albert" or Invitation Note	do.	2	0
"Queen's," a still sm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 14TH JULY, 1879.

WITH the exception of an advance of ⅛ in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes, which are now quoted at 97⅞ and 117½ respectively, the regular quotations in Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday shows no changes not already noticed.

Oriental Bank shares are quoted at £16, a decline of £2, and Hongkong and Shanghai at £37, a decline of £1 per share.

We are now able to give a comparison of the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant, with the corresponding date on the two previous years, Reuter having obtained a correction of his Friday's figures :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Visible supply of all kinds...	1,450,000	1,991,530	2,605,860
Do. Surats...	463,000	369,740	574,780

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	6,76,179
Do. Branches.....	Inc. ,,	16,235
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	9,45,416
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	10,13,427
Cash Credits.....	Inc. ,,	46,247
Loans	Inc. ,,	4,77,925
Bills Discounted.....	Dec. ,,	9,51,066
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	74,555
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	3,53,193

Although the Cash Balance shows a slight decrease, the position of the Bank is again stronger, as the trade demand for money exhibits a further falling off, and but for the large investments in Government Paper the Cash Balance would have been increased by about 7½ lakhs on the week. The directors may not make any change in their rates of discount at Wednesday's board meeting, after the reduction which has already taken place, but the return confirms the easy feeling apparent outside and points to lower rates later on.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51¾d. per oz. both by public and private messages.

EXCHANGE.—The market to-day has been extremely quiet, with, as usual on Monday, very little doing, and rates may be quoted practically 1-16d. lower all round. There is nothing new in the position and no signs of any material decline being imminent, to-day's slight drop only bringing us back to a level with the London price for Silver. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅞ to 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight....	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2-12½	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is ¼ per cent. premium, for 60 days' sight 13-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at unchanged values, closing quotations being :—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100½. For small pieces prices may be called ¼ higher.

SHARES.—A very dull feeling prevails, and our quotations only represent small speculative transactions amongst the brokers, investors being still out of the market. Bank of Bombay shares are dull at a decline of 2½ per cent. In Press Companies there is no change, and in Land Companies we have only to notice a recovery of Rs. 5 per share. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very irregular. We quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Rs. 5 in Sholapur, but a decline of Rs. 5 has taken place in Great Eastern and Maneckjee Patit, Rs 10 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in Empress, Rs. 20 in Mazgaon and Rs. 50 per share in National.

COTTON remains practically unchanged in value, the only business doing being small purchases for the local mills. The receipts on Saturday were 7,636 bales, consisting mainly of Nuggur and Barsi. Nominal quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...	Rs. 235	per candy f.p.		
Good Oomra (do.	,, 227	,,		
F. G. F. do	,, 222	,,		
G. F. do	,, 216	,,		
Good Dholleras (nominal.)	,, 226	,,		
F. G. F. do	,, 221	,,		
G. F. do	,, 215	,,		
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 214	,,		
G. F. Compta	,, 204	,,		

SEEDS continue nominal in value, the demand for export being insignificant. We quote :—Linseed, Rs. 6-14 ; Rapeseed, Rs. 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are very dull, and although rates are nominally the same there is next to nothing doing. For Liverpool we still quote 20s. per ton both by steam and sail. For Genoa and Marseilles 28s. 9d. and Trieste and Venice 32s. 6d. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS on the spot are dull with no improvement in the demand and prices unchanged, but for future delivery there is perhaps a shade more enquiry and, if anything, rates are in sellers' favour. The accounts from up-country are still favourable and a little seasonable rain would probably tend to improve the feeling as regards the future.

COALS continue dull and unaltered in price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	annual	all	3 do	150
National Bank of India.	37,320	£12-10	6	do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	15 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)...	155	400	all	80 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80 do	475
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	18 do	150
East India Press Co...	353	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	80 do	180
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Ramoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	456
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Nil	350
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Bhowanggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United.....	200	1,000	all	do	680
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	300
Dharumsey Spinning ...	2,000	2,000	all	do	155
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	350
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	..	do	730
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jaswaj Ballco Mills	75	1,000	all	do	550
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	do	840
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	450
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning....	432	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	80,000	50	50	Nil	..
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,025
Morarjee Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	860
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	110
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	250	1,000	all	do	600
Oriental	1,000	625	all	do	855
Princes of Wales Spinning	60	1,125	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning ..	687	1,000	all	do	500
Do do, 5 Shrs..	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	660
Victoria Mills	555	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	..
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	nominal
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Jolahs S. and W. Co...	2,000	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvis S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerlad S. and W. Co...	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	500	2,000	all	do	
Sursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅝	3 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 9/16	do	32
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	7 do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 21/16	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 6/16	do	350

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th July as compared with the statement issued on the 5th July :—

	5th July.	12th July.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,50,41,907	1,43,65,737
Do do. at Branches	20,54,221	21,10,456
Other Deposits	1,58,13,226	1,67,,,643
Post Bills.....	9,347	8,961
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	2,93,884	3,14,949
	4,54,12,585	4,57,18,724
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	33,27,217	43,40,844
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	16,24,492	16,79,738
Loans, on Security of Do.	51,75,762	56,53,747
Current Accounts, overdrawn..	7,674	5,119
Bills Discounted	1,52,71,384	1,43,20,318
Stamps	3,308	3,047
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,45,368		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion.....		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	2,27,888	3,02,393
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,94,35,542	1,90,73,340
	4,54,12,585	4,57,18,724

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP PERUVIAN CONGREVE, 1288 tons, Captain G. Power, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. s. INDUS, 2199 tons, Captain F. D. Shalland, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 15th June, with the following cargo :—793 packages piece goods, 49 bales twist, 19 cases cochineal, 5 cases boots, 34 cases oilmanstores, 88 cases provisions, 150 boxes brandy, 29 cases varnish, 26 packages glassware, 203 drums oil, 175 cases beer, 70 packages colour and paint, 79 cases wine, 211 cases candles, 42 cases glass, 10 cases umbrellas, 136 boxes silver, 5 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes specie, 4 bundles E. teeth, and many packages merchandise.

THE S. s. ESCURIAL, 762 tons, Captain John Adair, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 14th June, with 11 deck passengers and the following cargo :—425 kegs nails, 70 cases brass, 25 cases copper, 500 packages piece goods, 152 bales twist, 2 cases umbrellas, 378 bundles iron hoops, 278 bars steel, 3,830 bundles, 536 bars and 453 cases iron, 5 cases butter, 84 cases medicine, 28 bales shawls, 50 cases tin plates, 53 cases wine, 1,000 fire-bricks, 100 cases sulphur of copper, 250 kegs red lead, 10 packages colour and paint, 500 barrels alum, 150 tons coals, 100 cases and 2,015 tiles copper, 10 cases copper, 14 bags corks, 310 cases soap, 4 packages glassware, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Indus (s)	Shalland	London, June 15.
	Escurial (s)	Adair	Liverpool, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Calirhoe	DeLarry	alcutta.
	Fanny	Forsyth.....	Tuticorin.

The ship McCallum Moor, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

The ship Peruvian Congress, Power, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
10 C. of Canterbury (s) Mar .....Liverpool, June 7.
Mabel .....Wright .....Newport, Mar 7.
Star of Germany ...Wilson ..... London, Apr 5.
Loch Ec k.....Taylor .....London, Apr 5.

DEPARTURES.

July 10—Ships Edith Warren and Lochee.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Canterbury—Mr McMillan, Mr Cox, and Mr Anderson.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 10 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from RasHafoon.
July. 1 Milton, ss, Ohansen, from Cardiff.
1 India, ss, Read, from Kurrachee.
1 Australia, ss, Cates, from London.
2 Thib-t, s, Torbock, from Venice.
2 Cyrene, ss, Smith, from Moulmein.
2 Kepler, ss, Graham, from Rangoon.
2 Worm, ss, Miller, from Hamburg.
2 Amadis, ss, Wake, from Rangoon.
2 Telford, ss, Wilson, fr m Colombo.
2 Nijny Novgorod, R M War, Keay, from Odessa.
3 Dagmar, I. s, Ensor, from Perim.
3 Lord of the Isles, ss, Beal, from Hankow.
3 Duplein, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
5 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
5 Martaban, ss, Barlow, from Moulmein.
5 Punjaub, ss, McBille from Zanzibar.
6 Ra idu, It. G. Boat, DeAmezaga, from Zaila.
7 Tigre, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai.
7 Joseph Pease, ss, Parkman, from Moulmein.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Bombay.
7 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

2 India, ss, Read, to Liverpool.
2 Australia, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.
2 Thibet, ss, Torbock, to Bombay.
3 Cyrene, ss, Smith, to Port Said, F O.
3 Ke ler, ss, Graham, to London.
3 Worm, ss, Moller, to China.
3 Amadis, ss, Wake, to Port Said, F O.
3 Telford, ss, Wilson, to Lond n.
3 Nijny Novgorod, R M War, Keay, to Island Sahalin.
3 Lord of the Isles, ss, Beal, to London.
5 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, to London.
5 Martban, ss, Barlow, to Port Said, F O.
7 Tigre, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
7 Joseph Pease, ss, Parkman, to Malta, F O.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to London.
8 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, to Persian Gulf.
8 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon, H M ss, Hawkins, from Ras Hafoon.
Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Duplein, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Panjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
Rapido, It G Boat, DeAmezaga, from Zaila.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Lamont s—5 cases soap, Surufally Heptoola.
Branksome Hall s—150 kegs iron nails, Tyabally Adomjee ; 2 cases earthenware, Munjee Janjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Thibet s—65 boxes bar silver (Rs. 150,000), The Coptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

FROM LONDON.

Maharaja s—10 kegs zinc washers, Hurry Aba.
Thibet s—2 cases bust of the late Captain Henry, The manager "Bombay Gazette."
Sir John Lowrence—50 cases Madeira wine, Remington and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Rates—1,000 cwts bones, Edwards Yates and Co ; 400 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Branksome Hall s—70 cwts wheat, Remington and Co ; 326 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 20 bales cotton, Rickie, Begg and Co ; 20 bales wool, Ruttonsee Kantidas ; 55 bales wool, Gokuldas Toolseedas ; 50 casks bicarbonate and 35 casks castor oil, Chatoorbhoo Moraljee.
Edwin s—225 cwts myrabollams, Poonjabhoy Jeevjee ; 32 bales wool, Nanjee Sharjee ; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Damjee Magjee ; 100 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—8 bales skins, Dawoodbhoy Hasum ; 112½ cwts turmeric, David Sasoon and Co ; 16 cases nutmegs, Hajee Abdoola Esmail & Co ; 9½ cwts indigo, Mahamed Jamal.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—201 bags coffee, P and O S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—150 baskets onions, Cabba Amersee ; 15 bales twist, J Juggonnath ; 40 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 15 bales twist, J Juggonnath.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 13th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·769
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 1)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	87·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·0
General Direction of Wind.....	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... from midnight to midnight.	362
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during the month	2·00
,, ,, year	23·82

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th July. 0,09

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

260-71—Macfarlane and G—Ju mnadass Pitamberdass vs Benjamin David—Part heard.
703-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Pankorebai—Part heard.
166-79—Rimington, H and C—Tricum Purshotum vs Kesserbai.
273-79—Shapurjee and T—Khooshal Hurridass and others vs Thacker Deyal Ruttonsey.

LONG CAUSES.

189-79—Hearn, C and L—Domingo Fernandes vs Hajee Haroon Mahomed—Craigie, L and O.
292-79—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes.
4326-79—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes.
360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Mujee and B—Part heard.
295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Benjeejee and others—Tyebjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Beiserchied and others vs Vijbhookun Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Martin Leach.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakisson Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Coy—Hearn, C and L.
99-79—Moreshwar L—Vasoonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
122-79—Rimington H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

304-79—In person—Govanbhoy Cullindass vs Ghellabhoy Hurribhoy Cullindass and others—(Partly decreed.)
391-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others vs Jamsetjee Muncherjee.
392-79—In person—Shaik Tehbwandass Hurrivullubdass vs Shaik Lulloobhoy Muncharam.
393-79—In person—Cassidass Icharam and another vs Dewjee Jumnadass and others.
394-79—In person—Cassidass Icharam and another vs Shaik Ramdass Atmaram.
401-79—Lynch and T—Memon Essack Hoosein vs Alloo Arab.
407-79—Macfarlane and G—Ruttonsey Damjee vs Cumroodin Tyebjee.

LONG CAUSES.

169-79—Shamrao P—Sewbux Ramdayal vs Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another—Chalk and W (part heard).
204-79—Chalk and W—Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another vs Sewbux Ramdayal—Shamrao P.
183-79—Khunderao M—Jewa Kesaore and another vs Shamjee Jadowjee and others—Jefferson and P (part heard).
427-78—Arde heer and H—Framjeejee Dhunjeebhoy and another vs Hurridass Purshotum and another—Smith and F.
389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Narrondass Lukhmidass and others—Hearn C. and L.
237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tibbow ndass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Moorchand and another—Ty bjee and S.
32-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Asoo vs Jewandass Moojee and another—Tyebjee and S.
782-77—Shapurjee and T—Jethabhoy vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.
250-78—Hearn, C and L. Nesserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bhaiwala—Crawford and B.
260-79—J C Coma—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.
240-78—Lyde ir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Gokuldass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Morbha Raghoonath and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
84-78—Lynch and T—Shriram Mohta vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
302-79—Tyabjee and S—Homonjee Cursetjee Cama and others vs Dutputtoy Bhaneshboy and another—Macfarlane and G
306-79—Moreshwar L—Vallibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Abdoolman, a person.
323-79—In person (a pauper), Ruckmai vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D.

For further directions and costs.

226-78—Bhaishunker and D—F M G Ferreira vs Hajee Essac Adame—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Fagon, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

JULY 13.

Cunningham, Major, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JULY 14.

Tait, Major, 12th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Bolton, Captain, 18th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Dewar, Major, R A, on duty, from England.
Law, Captain, R A, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Seton-Burn, Lieut, 16th Foot, on duty, to Kherwarra.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th July 1879.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

24th N I—Lieut Bradshaw, 1-25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer.
25th N I—Lieut Coats, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.
Captain Gifford, 13th Hussars, to officiate, as Brigade Major at Lucknow.
Major Brown-Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, having been relieved of the charge of the depot 4th Goorkhas, on the arrival of that corps at Baliah, is permitted to remain at that station for general duty.
Major Taylor, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Neemuch and join G Battery 2nd Brigade, into which he has been promoted.
Deputy Surgeon General White, Lahore circle of medical superintendence, is directed to proceed at once to England.
Lieut Shirreff, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Nowshera to Meerut, and rejoin B Battery C Brigade for duty.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col Williams, (A Brigade), to England.
Royal Artillery—Col Evans, (3rd Brigade,) to England. Captain Rainsford-Hannay, (C Battery 1st Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months.
Royal Engineers—Lieut Mein, (Assistant Field Engineer Khyber Brigade,) to Murree, on medical certificate.
44th Foot—Captain Saunders, to England. Lieut Bethune, to England, for fifteen months. Lieut the Hon'ble J S Napier, to England, for fifteen months.
92nd Foot—Captain Darvall, to England, for fifteen months. Lieut Boyd, to England, for fifteen months. Lieut Bethune, to England, for fifteen months. Lieut the Hon'ble J S Napier, to England, for fifteen months.
10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Burlton-Bennet, to Murree.
11th Bengal Lancers—Major Prinsep, to Simla.
12th Bengal Cavalry—Captain Welchman, to Murree, Captain Moore, to Allyareh.
British Medical Service—Surgeon Major Hanbury, to England, for six months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 14th July 1879.

1. Until further orders there will be drill for recruits at Head Quarters daily 6-30 p m.
The usual drills at the Town Hall will be suspended temporarily.
2 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—
No. 958 Volunteer, N. Collins, Late E Company.
No. 989 Volunteer, C. de C Bagichole, Letter A Company.

By Order F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 27.)

Admiralty, 24th June, 1879.

Rev. J A Rivington, has been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.
Navigating Lieut W F A Greet has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.
Engineer J G Sampson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.
The undermentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List :—George Rigby, George W. Robins.
The following promotions, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry :—
Major J P Saunders to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain A Fonblanque to be Major, Lieut J Craigie to be Captain.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same families. Standards I—5 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MAYNARD—June 21st, at Highgate, London, the wife of S. B. Maynard, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—July 7th, at Aden, Fannie, infant daughter of Colonel I. F. Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUFF—June 12th, at 66, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, London, the wife of W. Firi- Duff, of a son.
JARRETT—July 11th, at No. 17, Elysium Row, the wife of Major H. S. Jarrett, of a son.
SHEMAIN—July 3rd, at Kurrachee, Sind, the wife of G.R. Shemain, P. W. D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

McINTYRE—June 28th, at Burhee, of cholera, Walter Neil, the infant son of Mr. N. McIntyre, Government Telegraph Department, aged 5 months and 20 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1879.

THE nomination by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of an officer of the British Medical Service to the coveted Staff Surgeoncy of Poona has given rise to so much irritation amongst the members of the local service, and to so much public comment generally, and is, albeit, so very unjust, that we are surprised the executive Government has not taken the matter up. We feel sure that H. E. the Governor himself must be aware how injurious to the interests of the State are unjust and capricious infringements of the covenanted rights of its servants. The Government of India itself, in an order which appeared in our columns about two years ago, spoke its mind very freely on this subject. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, either through a fit of economy or caprice, wished to nominate an uncovenanted medical officer to a civil appointment in his gift. The appointment was not sanctioned of course ; on the contrary, it was clearly stated that economy of this description is false in principle, and that any alienation of guaranteed interests is liable to breed disaffection and discontent. Vested rights are ticklish things to deal with, and the Government of India found itself so embarrassed by the action taken by the Civil Service on the occasion referred to, that it deprecated in the strongest manner any semblance of procedure which might give other bodies of covenanted State servants a just grievance to work upon. This appointment at Poona is calculated to give rise to grave and just discontent, for it ignores in the most glaring manner the rights of a body of officers who have earned well of the State, and who look upon the appointment in question as one of which they have hitherto deemed themselves secure. It surely behoves the Government to see that such rights are not infringed upon, otherwise the consequences may be serious to the future welfare of the medical service of this country. The disfavour with which the Army Medical Department is looked upon by young medical men in England has, it is only too well known, caused the gravest embarrassment to the home authorities ; so much so that at the present moment they are driven to engage such civil medical practitioners as they can catch—not to perform home duties merely—but to despatch to the seat of war. On the other hand, the Indian Medical Department maintains its former favour, and recruiting for it goes on without the slightest hitch ; but let it once become known, as is almost certain to be the case, that the best appointments belonging to the Department can be alienated at will, and the Secretary of State for India may find it as difficult to obtain men of the qualified standard as do the authorities at Whitehall at the present moment. However, when it is a fact that there are some eighty to a hundred civil practitioners employed for military medical duty at home and at the Cape, it is somewhat puzzling to understand how an officer of the Army Medical Department can be spared to fill an appointment hitherto looked upon as belonging by covenant to members of the Indian establishment. The nomination seems to be on a par with the tendency recently shown by Army Head-Quarters to ignore altogether the claims of officers of the local services and to favour those of the Queen's ; and should Government be unable, or unwilling to redress the grievance now complained of, it seems to us that there are grounds that justify the members of the service in memorializing the Secretary of State.

FULL particulars have now come to hand regarding the statements made by Prince Bismarck in the German Parliament on the silver question. The Prince said, in reply to an enquiry which had been brought forward by one of the Deputies, that neither the Federal Council nor the Prussian Ministry had in any way mooted the question of a modification of the March legislation establishing the gold standard. All that had really been done was to give the order on grounds of expediency, for the suspension of the silver sales pending a rise in price. Any doubt respecting the stability of the German coinage legislation was declared to be wholly unwarranted. In conclusion, Prince Bismarck said he had never discussed this question with the Minister of Finance. Hence it was evident that the Government did not contemplate a modification of the March law, and under such circumstances, any further discussion of the question was of small utility. Alluding, in the course of his speech, to the opinions expressed by some financial men on this question to Lord Odo Russell, the Prince asked "if it could be supposed that those gentlemen should have more information than the Imperial Government itself." Dr. Dechend, the President of the Imperial Bank and a leading financial authority in Germany, then addressed the House and pointed out that, through the depreciation of silver, the Government had already by its sales sustained a loss of 92,500,000 marks, and, if the sales were to be continued uninterruptedly, a further loss of 96,000,000 to 100,000,000 would be the result, more especially since Austria had withdrawn from the market as a buyer. Under these circumstances, it was necessary "that thalers should be allowed to remain quietly in circulation, and that the sales of silver should be held over for a few years." The same speaker hoped that the House would support the Government in coming to this conclusion. He said—"The House would confer an important service not only on this country but also on the whole world if, by vetoing altogether further sales, it, once for all, would free the market from the uneasiness respecting the silver from Germany. The country would in no way suffer from a continuation of the circulation of thalers, and he felt sure that even South Germans would cheerfully put up with these coins for years to come rather than that the Empire should be exposed to a serious loss. Abroad, too, Germany's action in removing an important cause of the depression prevailing for the last six years would be viewed with gratitude. He concluded by earnestly recommending the House to abide by the order restraining the sale of silver."

From the figures given during the debate it may be calculated that independently of the melted silver in the Imperial Bank, representing a value of about 60,000,000 marks, there are still in circulation thaler pieces equal to some twenty four millions sterling. It would appear, however, from the speeches now under notice that there is a decided tendency prevailing in Germany to back up the Government in suspending the calling in of all the thalers, so that the mixed standard now existing is likely to be indefinitely prolonged. Turning to the German papers we find it stated that a controversy does really exist in Berlin about this question of a double standard, and the *Berliner Borsen Zeitung* asserts that it is still doubtful whether the Government is inclined to bi metallism or not. At all events a report was current, based apparently on good authority, that an alteration in the German coinage law was contemplated, by which the legal tender amount in silver would be raised. At present the metal is only legal tender as far as the equivalent of fifty shillings. The *Tranfurter Zeitung* writing on the same subject says, on the other hand, that the gold standard is fixed, and that the time for reconsidering the limit of the silver coinage (10 marks per head of the population) will be when all the thaler pieces are withdrawn from circulation. The total amount of gold coined in Germany up to 31st May was, according to the *Economist*, about £11,500,000. Altogether it is quite clear, we think, that farther sales of silver by Germany are not likely to take place unless the metal rises in value very considerably, and Mr. Goschen's information when he made in the British House of Commons a statement to that effect, is now seen to have been well founded.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE THANA DISTRICT DACOITIES.

POONA, JULY 14.

After two hours' deliberation to-day, the jury found all the prisoners, except No. 8, guilty.

Mr. Justice Newnham sentenced Nos. 1 and 5 to death, if confirmed by the High Court, the execution to take place at Palaspey. Prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 were sentenced to transportation for life. Prisoners Nos. 13 to 20 were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. No. 8 was discharged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS AND THE TURKOMANS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the House of Commons this evening the Hon. R. Bourke (Under Foreign Secretary) replying to a question said that both the Russian Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador in London had given assurances that in the expediton against the Turkomans it was not intended to march upon Merv.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 13th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Gwalior.

ADEN, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, sailed to-day.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dholleras	5 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. Egyptian Rente, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51½
Arrival—Tuscany.	

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba.	Fort.	Pyculla.
	Ins. cnt.	Ins. cnt.	Ins. cnt.
Total previously registered	23 72	26 25	28 17
13 Sunday	0 10	.....	.....
14 Monday	.....	0 0	0 3
Total	23 82	26 25	28 20
Fall up to 14th July 1878	46 38	50 39	49 31

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are ma'e up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE Advocate General appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday on behalf of the Government to prosecute Nursey Kessowjee. The charges against the prisoner which are being proceeded on have reference to three cases of alleged criminal breach of trust, as agent of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., one in the misappropriation of a lakh of rupees borrowed from Dr. Sidney Smith on the security and ostensibly for the purposes of the Company, but devoted to paying the debts of the prisoner's firm; the second in misappropriation in a similar way of Rs. 40,000 borrowed from the Bank of Bombay; and the third in the conversion to his own (or rather his firm's) use of sums aggregating Rs. 2,08,850, the proceeds of a number of unallotted shares of the Company mortgaged and sold by him in his capacity as Secretary and Agent. A significant fact mentioned by the Advocate General in opening the case is that at the time of the formation of the Company, in July, 1878, and of the appointment of the prisoner as Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, and of the firm as Bankers to the Company, that firm (Nursey Kessowjee and Co) was insolvent, with alleged liabilities amounting to 50 lakhs of rupees. Witnesses were examined yesterday; and the prisoner was further remanded till Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Indus left Suez on July 4th, at 7 a. m., and arrived in Bombay on July 14th, at 1-30 a. m., thus having completed the passage in 9 days 18½ hours, including all stoppages. Actual time underweigh 9 days 9 hours. In the Red Sea, she experienced light winds and fair weather; from Aden to Bombay, one day calm, two days strong monsoon, and two days very moderate. This passage is the quickest on record, and the mails have arrived in sixteen days five hours from London.

A REMOUNT Committee, consisting of Major H. C. Lewis, of the Royal Artillery; Captain J. F. Cox, R. H. A.; and Veterinary Surgeon G. A. Oliver, R. H. A., met yesterday at Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co.'s stables, Poona, for the purpose of selecting and purchasing horses for the Government.

A QUESTION having been raised whether it is contrary to Post Office Regulations to affix receipt stamps to printed letters of acknowledgment on post cards, for remittances of upwards of twenty rupees, the Officiating Presidency Postmaster intimates that he has referred the matter to the Postmaster General for his decision.

THE first train from Trichinopoly ran to Carur over the new gauge on the 1st instant. The 1st July is an important day in the annals of the South Indian Railway. The line to the Beach was opened for passenger traffic, and through communication to Tanjore established on that day.

MAJOR LUCKHARDT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, till recently principal Commissariat officer with the Kandahar column, is to receive a brevet for his services. The Lieutenant General commanding this column has reported upon this officer in terms of the highest encomium, contrasting his able management rather unfavourably with that of the Bengal Commissariat staff.

FROM the Natal papers received yesterday morning we are enabled to furnish our readers with full particulars of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon. The following from the *Mercury* of the 11th of June shows what is the state of feeling at Natal:—"To us in Natal, whose soil and homes he came out to defend, nothing remains but to do honour to his memory. There was but one Natal man, and he a Kafir, who fell with him, and there were no Natal men amongst those who escaped from him. This at any rate is a source of satisfaction. It is, we believe, useless to recall what has occurred. Rather would we think of the many excellent qualities, and of the valiant end, of the great-named Prince whose body will this morning be taken hence amidst the sorrow of a whole people, The blunt Englishman, and the gruff Dutchman; the wondering native, and the emotional Hindu; the sympathetic Creole from Mauritius, and the many representatives of different races that have come to our shores, will join all sorrowfully in the demonstration that takes place to-day. No such spectacle has ever before been seen in South Africa, nor is it likely soon to be seen again. The circumstances are altogether unique. Natal, still mourning for her own children, puts on the vestments of a greater, because a more national grief, as she sends back to Europe with meet solemnity all that is left of the last Napoleon."

A VERY graceful allusion to the late Prince Imperial was made by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in proposing the toast of "The Army and Navy" at the dinner in aid of the West London Hospital. He spoke as follows:—In proposing the toast of the Army one's thoughts are carried to a land where a war is now raging. I allude to the campaign in South Africa, and in referring to that campaign it is impossible for me not to allude to a subject which, painful as it is, is in the thoughts of every one in this room. I allude to the untimely death of a brave young man, who was the guest of our country, and who has fallen in this war. I know that this event has caused grief and pain to all in this country, from the highest to the lowest. I know that my countrymen look with pride and pleasure to the fact that a young man like the late Prince Imperial should have gone forth to a distant country in order to assist in a war which we are carrying on, and the hope might have existed that he would return to show his thankfulness to our countrymen for the hospitality which we gave him while he was in exile. When I speak of him personally, I can only say that a more charming or more promising young man rarely existed. If it had been the will of Providence that he should succeed his father in ruling a great neighbouring country, I have every reason to believe that he would have proved an admirable Sovereign, and that, like his father, he would have been a true and a great ally of this country. It is not necessary to allude further to this subject; but I feel sure that all in this room will sympathise most sincerely with that august lady, his bereaved mother. It may be gratifying to this assemblage to hear that it is but a few hours ago that I was at Chiselhurst, and, though I neither saw nor sought to see the Empress, it will be gratifying for us to know that the state of her health was more satisfactory.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question put by Mr. Bright, gave the terms of a resolution passed lately by the Dominion Parliament regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway. The subject is of a somewhat pressing political as well as economical character. It will be remembered that the Columbian Legislature passed not long ago urgent resolutions appealing to the mother country to influence the Dominion to complete the work, or as the alternative, to permit Columbia to secede from the Confederation. There is no question that Canada is in the wrong, though it may be pleaded for her that she had no option—that her poverty, and not her will, consented to the breach of her engagements. But the Columbians, who entered the Confederation on the condition of this trans-Continental line being completed within a specified time, cannot be expected to take an equally indulgent view of the Canadian default. The Dominion Parliament show their consciousness of this by the resolution to which we have referred; and although the Colonial Secretary had not heard of any deputation coming to England to ask help, yet latest telegrams from Ottawa which we publish this morning, announce that a deputation have sailed for England, with the object of obtaining assistance, and it is more than probable that the Government will use great efforts to obtain such help. It was under the auspices of Sir John A. Macdonald, the present Prime Minister, that the arrangement was originally entered into, and we may be sure he is most anxious to have it carried out. Whether the mother country should give the help asked for is a very large question, the answer to which will depend on many considerations. Some of the grounds stated in the resolution as reasons for her taking that course have considerable force. But if England comes to the aid of the Dominion by giving a guarantee of a new loan, or in any other way, she must make her own conditions. The Canadians must render themselves more amenable to Imperial influence in their economical policy if, as to their commercial and trade enterprises, they expect co-operation from England. They must not, for one thing, maintain prohibitive tariffs against English goods. There is an opening for discussion on this point supplied by the application in question which will not, we may hope, be neglected by her Majesty's Ministers.

THE Russian man-of-war Kijuy-Norgorod passed through Aden on the 2nd instant, bound to Sahelin Island, Japan seas, with 800 political Nihilist prisoners, male and female.

WE extract the following from the monthly Financial circular of Messrs. Nicholls and Co:—Reviewing the general aspect of affairs, there are apparently slight indications of improvement, which, it is hoped, will be of a real and permanent character. The steady movement in exchange, the healthier feeling in the market for Government stocks, indicative of a return of confidence in the Imperial policy, cannot be ignored. The termination of the costly war, the initiation of schemes of retrenchment, and judicious control over expenditure, urged forward by lengthened discussions on Indian matters by the British Parliament, and by the powerful disquisitions of the Press of England and India, cannot fail to inspire hopeful anticipations for the future. While the policy of the Indian Government has been denounced with much vigour, yet there is danger that the situation may be exaggerated, and to counteract this tendency, Colonel Chesney and other writers have strongly deprecated Messrs. Fawcett and Hyndman's pessimist views of Indian finance; considering the burdens and disturbances of recurrent famines, the depreciation of silver, and the late war on the frontier, they contend that the finances are in a tolerably sound condition, and by the exercise of wise economy will recover from the temporary depression brought about by extraordinary and exceptional causes.

MR. H. W. MCCANN, M. A., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was 7th Wrangler in the year 1876, and Mr. A. Macdonnell, B. A., first master of Merton College, Oxford, have been appointed by the Secretary of State to the 4th "Class of the Bengal Education Service." On arrival in Calcutta the Government of Bengal will post them to the mofussil colleges, in which their services may be required.

CONSIDERABLE reductions have lately been made in the Engineer's and other establishments in connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway at Sira. The services of several assistants, clerks, &c., have been dispensed with, and those of a few only transferred to the Silligorie division. The old hands will probably be re-employed, when the works on the proposed Daka line are taken in hand.

SO certain are the grain merchants that there will be famine at Sholapur that they are bringing in grain at the rate of forty wagons a day.

CHOLERA is said to be on the increase at Murree among the European residents; and Dr. Calthrop, from Gujranwallah, has been ordered there to aid the Civil Surgeon.

IT is now generally understood that His Excellency the Viceroy intends honouring British Burma with a visit in the course of next year if the disturbances in the political atmosphere subside by that time.

THE Hongkong papers are discussing the subject of a dress for naturalized Chinamen. It has occupied the attention of Sir Thomas Wade, the English Minister at the Celestial Court, who intimates that some distinctive mark must be worn by them. In one case he refused to extend British protection to a Chinaman, a naturalized British subject, unless he appeared in foreign dress.

THE subject of the Hibbert lecture for 1880 is Buddhism, and the lecturer is Mr. T. W. Rhys Davis, the author of the article on that subject in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and of the manual on Hindu Religion in the Christian Knowledge Society's Series.

THE Editor of the *Brisbane Courier* has admitted that the account of Signor Rotura's discovery of how to suspend animation was a hoax. It must be admitted by those who have read it, to have been one of the cleverest things of the kind which has appeared since the discovery of men in the moon.

THE Marquis de Caux has forbidden his wife (Adelina Patti) to give any performances in France.

MR. LOWE has contributed an article to the July number of the *Fortnightly Review* explaining his views on the difficulties of Indian finance

MAJOR FENWICK is now associated with Captain H. M. Hozier in the Editorship of the London *United Service Gazette*, the new rival of Dr. Russell's journal, the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

WHATEVER may be the attitude which the Government of England now assumes towards Russia, it is certain that our sailors still regard the Muscovite as a natural foe, says the *Daily Telegraph*. His flag may salute ours, and our officers may visit his, but when the British mariner comes across his Tartar rival a *casus belli* is not unlikely to ensue. A fair illustration of this is given in a story which is sent from the Piræus. At that entry to the ancient capital of Greece wine-shops abound wherein is vended a heady concoction in which sailors delight. Three men from the English squadron were enjoying this liquor when some twenty Russians entering took their bottles away, and emptied the contents on the table. To fight against such odds would have been folly, but a boatswain's mate who chanced to be one of the trio was equal to the emergency. Stepping to the door, he piped, "Liberty men to muster," whereupon shipmates swarmed about him, and he had soon more than enough wherewith to engage the foe. Scorning to take advantage of numbers, he selected a few from among his brother tars, and with these he began an attack upon the enemy. A sharp fight ensued, the tables and chairs being requisitioned as "big guns," and it is satisfactory to know that victory speedily inclined to the side of the Union Jack. One petty officer belonging to a British ironclad "performed," we are told, "prodigies of valour," flooring antagonist after antagonist with an unimpaired cheerfulness and a disdain for help which is highly instructive. His prowess was, moreover, bedecked with warlike oratory in the old classic style, for in a terse sentence, delivered between the blows, he is formed the Russians that he and his mates had been "waiting for them" for two years. So the fight continued until the discomfitted Russians retreated, and our English tars were no doubt preparing to celebrate their victory when a number of French sailors, coming up in the very nick of time, claimed the right to act the part of cavalry, and turned the Muscovite retreat into a sorry route. The Russian captain, immediately he saw his defeated crew, ordered that in future his men should not go ashore when the English blue-jackets were landed, and this proposal was agreed upon by the commander of our men, who no doubt felt that enough had been done for the honour of the flag to which his gallant fellows belong.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE was brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

The Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hosea, Government Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General said perhaps it would be convenient, as this was a new starting point, if he were to shortly state the case which, as he was instructed, the prosecution would be able to prove against the prisoner, and the particular charges on which his Worship would be asked to commit him to a higher Court for trial. Those charges were three in number, and were all brought under section 409 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which was the section relating to criminal breach of trust by a banker or agent. The three charges had reference to three particular items. The first item was in respect of sum of 1 lakh of rupees, part of a sum of 2 lakhs which was received by Nursey Kessowjee on behalf of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, from Dr. Sidney Smith on the 20th November, 1878. All the three charges were in connection with the New Fleming Company. The prisoner was charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of this one lakh of rupees. The second item was one of Rs. 40,000, part of a sum of Rs. 97,000, being a sum also received on loan by the New Fleming Company; from the Bank of Bombay on the 13th December, 1878; and the third item included two sums of Rs. 1,54,850 and Rs. 60,000, being money received by the prisoner for loans advanced to the same Company in respect of two lots of unallotted shares in the company, one lot consisting of 555 and the other of 294 shares. The learned counsel did not intend to go into details, but would make a short statement of the facts connected with the three items which he had mentioned. The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company on the 31st July, 1878. It appeared from the Memorandum of Association that the object for which the Company was established was to acquire or purchase the property of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, at the same time undertaking the payment and discharge of all debts and liabilities of that Company. The fourth para. of the Memorandum of Association provided that "Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., shall be Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company at the remuneration and upon the terms and subject to the conditions and provisions contained in the agreement set forth in the schedule annexed to the accompanying Articles of Association." Then clause 16 of the Articles of Association provided that "Nursey Kessowjee shall be Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for 25 years at the remuneration and on the terms set forth in the schedule hereto annexed hereto." The agreement contained the terms and conditions upon which the prisoner was appointed Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, and clause 16 provided that "the said Nursey Kessowjee shall deposit with a bank or banks, as the directors for the time being of the Company shall appoint, all moneys due by the said Nursey Kessowjee to the said Company exceeding in account at any one time the sum of Rs. 5,000, such deposit to be made with in such manner as the directors for the time being of the Company shall from time to time appoint." So one of the conditions upon which the prisoner was appointed Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent was that he should deposit all sums in excess of Rs. 5,000 in the bank. The learned counsel did not know if it was absolutely material to the case, but it was a fact that the nominal capital of the Company was 22½ lakhs, divided into shares, the number of which he need not state, partly consisting of shares of Rs. 500 each and partly of Rs. 250 each. As he had said, the Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company on the 31st July, and at the second meeting of the directors after the registration, held on the 6th August, certain resolutions were passed. It appeared that Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the other directors were Kessowjee Naik, father of the prisoner, Bellabhoy Dadamey, and Sakarlundoo Jugjeewan, Nursey himself being Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, and an *ex-officio* director. At the meeting of the 6th August, 1878, it was resolved that Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama should be appointed Chairman of the Board, and then it was resolved that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. should be bankers to the Company, the interest payable by them on the cash balance, to be 12 annas per cent. per mensem. The learned counsel did not quite understand the meaning of this resolution in the face of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the agreement annexed thereto. The necessary result of the passing of that resolution was that the whole capital and funds of the Company, from whatever source derived, whether from loans or from the sale of articles manufactured by the Company, would go into the hands of Nursey Kessowjee, who was the principal partner in the firm of Nursey Kessowjee with a share of something like 20 out of 22½ cents. He (the Advocate General) should prove from the books of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee & Co. that at that time, on the 31st July, 1878, the firm was insolvent,—the whole of its capital had disappeared, and he should prove that the firm was indebted to the amount of 50 lakhs, and he would not appeal from the books, the principal debtor of the firm was Kessowjee Naik himself, the prisoner's father, whose liability to the firm was at that time, he was instructed, 25 lakhs of rupees. But it appeared that this was an asset which was of no value for the Company. The first month in which they might look for the results of the directors' resolution above referred to would be the end of the month of August, and on the 31st August the balance of the Company's money in the hands of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was Rs. 4,72,000. And so it kept on accumulating; on the 31st October, 1878, the balance amounted to Rs. 6,85,000, and on the 30th November it was Rs. 8,74,850. There was one matter which the learned counsel had omitted to mention in its proper place, namely, that the New Fleming Company was very short lived, for on the 26th December a petition for the winding-up of the Company was presented by certain creditors of the Company. When that was done, the affairs of the Company with the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were made up by the directors, and it appeared from the Directors' Minute Book that up to the 28th December, the amount due to the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the New Fleming Company was Rs. 11,65,000 and some odd hundreds of rupees. Of course, with reference to the charges against the prisoner, the point that he as the banker of the Company was very material. So in the charges that he had now to bring against the prisoner were concerned, he said nothing more about the directors' resolution. The charges were brought upon the hypothesis that that resolution was *bona fide* made. If it was not *bona fide* made, of course that consideration would introduce another set of facts altogether into the case. But it took it the position of a banker was this, that whatever he might legitimately do with the money of his customer which might come into his hands, he certainly could not sell the securities of his customer and apply the proceeds for his own benefit. If he did that he was guilty of the offence of criminal breach of trust. Again, if he applied his customer's money to purposes other than those authorised by his customer he was guilty of the offence of criminal breach of trust; and upon that point section 405, section 409, and section 477 of the Penal Code was pertinent. That illustration said:—"A., residing in Calcutta is agent of Z., residing in Delhi. There is an express or implied contract between A. and Z. that all sums remitted by Z. to A. shall be invested by A. according to Z.'s directions. Z. remits a lakh of rupees to A., with directions to invest the sum in a certain manner. A. dishonestly disobeys the direction and employs the money in his own business. A. has committed criminal breach of trust." The learned Advocate General said that as an illustration of the position he had just alluded to. Again, suppose he placed his banker or agent in the position of being able to raise money on the security of his name or property; that he apprehended would not entitle the agent to raise money for his own purposes and apply that money to the payment of his own debts. When the agent did that he said he would be guilty of criminal breach of trust. Again, suppose his agent, having such power of raising money, knew his principal wanted one lakh and at the same time happened to want another lakh himself, he had no right to raise two lakhs on his principal's security, one lakh only being intended for and applied to his principal's use and the other lakh kept for his own use. That was precisely the way he instructed the prosecution would be able to prove Nursey Kessowjee had done in the case of the loan from Dr. Sidney Smith. As he had already mentioned, a loan of 2 lakhs was obtained on the 20th November, 1878, from Dr. Sidney Smith. It was obtained on the security of a Bill of Exchange for that amount, drawn by the Company upon the firm of Shamjee Nensey and Co., of Calcutta. The firm of Shamjee Nensey, of Calcutta, was the corresponding firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and the name of the firm was the security for the principal sum. The bill was for two months, but the arrangement was that it should be renewable so that the loan should run over six months. The amount of interest payable was 12 per cent. per annum. He believed the amount of deposit paid on the bill was something like Rs. 12,000, so that the net proceeds of the bill, when discounted by Dr. Sydney Smith, were Rs. 1,88,000. He was speaking now only of one particular bill. His Worship would find that at the same time the two bills discounted in like manner came on three other companies and accepted by three other companies, to which the prisoner was in like manner Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent. The three other bills were also discounted by Dr. Sidney Smith, the whole amount of the four bills being Rs. 4,59,000. He just mentioned that incidentally because it would probably be necessary, in the course of the case, to refer to the three other bills. To return to the New Fleming Company's bill for two lakhs, the net proceeds of which were Rs. 1,88,000, the money was received on the 20th November, and on the very same day the prisoner debited his firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. in the Company's books with one lakh and took it over for the use of his firm. The bill was also due on the 20th November and the following day, one lakh of rupees was applied to the payment of debts due by the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. In fact, it appeared from the firm's books that at the end of the second day, the 21st November, the whole lakh of rupees had disappeared in payment of the creditors of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. It further appeared from the directors' Minute Book that at the meeting of the directors on the 29th November, the prisoner reported the proceeds of the loan, and he was taken up for Dr. Sidney Smith, but he made no report at all to the directors that one lakh of rupees had been taken over by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., or rather no report of that kind appeared in the minutes. The charge made against the prisoner in reference to that item was this, that his firm was then very largely indebted, and that the loan was obtained from Dr. Sidney Smith with the express purpose of applying a lakh of rupees to the payment of their creditors; and what he submitted was that if that was the case, if the money was obtained from Dr. Smith in the name of the Company, then whatever might be the position of the prisoner as banker or agent, certainly he was guilty of the offence of criminal breach of trust. And, as he had said, the prosecution attempted to prove that position by showing the indebtedness of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the outside world that the money paid away on the 20th and 21st November was to meet *hoondies* and other matters which were very pressing. That was a consideration which was put on Dr. Smith for the purpose of obtaining the loan from him; that the loan was obtained on a false representation of the affairs of the Company. They would show that the sum of Rs. 56,000 was paid to Dr. Smith out of the loan, the aggregate being Rs. 4,50,000, to compensate him for losses by selling Government paper and other securities in order to make up the amount at once. And further, they would show that the money actually obtained, less the lakh of rupees appropriated to the payment of the debts of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was sufficient for the purposes of the New Fleming Company. Now, he came to the loan of the Bank of Bombay, made on the 13th December of Rs. 97,000. That was the produce of a bill for one of the firms, he believed, by the directors, accepted by the Company, and discounted by the Bank. It appeared from the books that out of the Rs. 97,000 produced by the bill, Rs. 57,000 were applicable for the purposes of the Company, and the balance of Rs. 40,000 was handed to the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the payment of their own debts. And again, it would appear from the books of the firm that the whole of that sum of Rs. 40,000, as well as other sums which had in a like manner been obtained on bills accepted by other companies and discounted by the Bank of Bombay, was applied by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the payment of their own creditors. In the course of that very 13th day of December the whole of the money disappeared. He said the prisoner had been guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of the Rs. 40,000. He now came to the last item, connected with the unallotted shares. It appeared that certain Rs. 500 shares had not been taken up, and on the 31st October 787 shares remained unallotted. In fact, these shares commenced to be dealt with at the meeting of the directors on the 11th October, when it appeared from the Directors' Minute Book, "the Agent informed the Board that there were 787½ unallotted shares of Rs. 500 each of the Company appertaining to and vested in the directors with absolute discretion to allot," and it was resolved that the Agent should insert advertisements for the purpose of attempting to sell the shares. Apparently that was unavailing, because at the meeting of the directors held on the 31st October the Agent informed the Board that the unallotted shares could not be sold in the market at a fair rate, and it was resolved "that the unallotted shares be filled up in the name of Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., with power to mortgage them at a fair rate of interest, to enable him to obtain funds for the use of the Company, the numbers of certificates of shares with the names of mortgagees to be recorded at the first meeting of the Board held after such transaction is done." Following after and in consequence of that, 555 shares were in the course of the following months of November and December mortgaged by Nursey Kessowjee for Rs. 1,54,000. The whole of that money was received by the firm of Nursey and applied by them to their own purposes, and no entry whatever was made of those sums having been received in the Company's books, save and except a journal entry, which was not dated but which seemed to have been initialled on the 27th December by Mr. Carsetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Chairman, and which contained a memorandum of a certain number of shares, not quite the whole number, having been mortgaged for Rs. 1,44,000. It further appeared that 204 more of the 787 shares were partly mortgaged and partly sold in the months of November and December, 1878, and produced Rs. 60,000, no mention of which appeared in the Company's books, and only those which were mortgaged were entered in the books of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Of the shares that were sold, no entry whatever appeared either in the Company's books or in the books of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. It would be necessary for him in the course of the case to call the purchasers of those shares to ascertain the amounts paid and when they were so paid. If the prosecution showed, as he was instructed they would, that the money obtained by the mortgage of the shares was used by the prisoner for the purposes of his firm, he had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of those sums, having been guilty of a clear breach of a condition of the directors' resolution authorising the mortgage of the shares. No doubt his Worship's attention would be called for the defence to the entries in the books, and it would perhaps be said that inasmuch as those entries had been made the prisoner could not be convicted of the offence of criminal breach of trust; but the learned Advocate General apprehended the law was clearly the other way. He referred the Court to a number of cases in which prisoners had been charged with embezzlement, and in which certain entries made in books were relied upon, but notwithstanding such entries it was expressly held that the prisoners were rightly convicted of embezzlement. The law upon that point was summed up very well, and shortly, in the following note:—"A fallacy is sometimes put forward in cases of embezzlement. The offence consists in the conversion of a thing. No entry or statement is anything more than evidence bearing on the character of the disposal of a thing, and yet entries are often treated as the offence itself. If a man made every entry in due course, it would only at most be evidence that he did not intend when he made the entries to convert the money, and yet he might have converted it before or after. If proved to have been converted before the offence would be complete, and no entry after would alter it; and so, on the other hand, if he made no entries, or made false entries, he actually paid the money to his master, he would be innocent." Of course, he (the Advocate General) did not intend to enter into matters to be taken into consideration, yet that was clearly an item in the case, and it was on the whole for the case, and not the entries, that the question as to the guilt or innocence of a prisoner in a case of embezzlement under it in England, or misappropriation according to the Indian law, depended.

The following evidence was then taken:—

Dr. Sidney Smith, examined by Mr. Starling, said—On the 20th November last, I discounted some bills of four null companies. About a fortnight before that date communications had been made to me about discounting some bills by Cumulsey Premjee and Motichund Dewchund in Messrs. Forbes'. They were very often offering. I refused over and over again to discount the bills. They still kept coming to me. I found them at my sherry at almost every house I stopped at. Eventually I did lend Rs. 4,50,000. I received the four sets of bills shown me in respect of that sum. (The bills were put in, Mr. Gill's objection on the ground that all except that of the Fleming Company were irrelevant being overruled.) The first item was for Rs. 1,54,000. The bills were for two months; but there was an agreement regarding their renewal (Mr. Gill objected to this question). He wrote a letter to the Secretary and Agent of the four companies. I produce a copy of the letter I wrote. (Letter put in). It states that it was understood the bills should be for six months certain, and renewed at the end of every 60 days. I think that was written in answer to a letter I had previously received. The amount of actual cash I paid was about Rs. 3,83,000, I think. I paid it in currency notes and by a cheque on the French Bank. Twelve per cent per annum, for six months (54 per cent) was deducted for interest on the bills. That amounted to about Rs. 60,000. The balance made up of the loss I sustained by selling Government paper, the loss on sterling exchange bills on London, and the sale of some Alexandra shares, which were taken from me at the rate they cost me originally. It was a proposition made by the brokers to me that I should sell securities, because I had no ready cash, and they said they would pay any loss I sustained by the sale, deducting it from the loan. During the time negociations for the loan were going on, I received a statement of the liabilities and assets of the four companies. I received the letters shown me after I received the accounts. The four accounts are signed by Nursey Kessowjee, and after receiving them and taking advice upon them, I made the loan. The memorandum mentioned in the accounts I received two of from Nursey Kessowjee. (The documents were put in, Mr. Gill objecting to the admission of those that did not refer to the Fleming Company). The four letters shown me are four I received from Nursey Kessowjee in reference to the four mills. It was in answer to these letters that I wrote the letter about the renewal of the bills to the extent of 24 months. The four letters are signed by Nursey Kessowjee. Up to the time of paying the money I had no personal communication with the prisoner about the loan. After the loan was completed, a fortnight or three weeks after I had one conversation with him. His father Kessowjee Naik was with him. The cause of my business with the prisoner was to get me to have lent the money, or words to that effect, and that that was a very good time to purchase shares of the four companies, as they were quite certain a great deal of money could be made by the transaction. I refused to have anything to do with it. I never did. I never after have any further conversation on that point.

Cumulsey Premjee, a broker, was here called, and said that in November last he negociated a loan of 4½ lakhs of rupees from Dr. Sidney Smith for Nursey Kessowjee's four mills. He employed another broker, Dewjee, instructions to negociate the loan.

Dr. Sidney Smith, further examined, said—The brokers told me that if I made the loan all difficulties would be over, as that amount would pay off all the claims the mills were being pressed for—that the others had all been arranged. They told me also that I might rest quite assured all would be right; that Kessowjee was an old patient of mine, &c. And I was to be appointed doctor to the four mills. I received a letter of appointment to that effect. I don't remember anything else specially. Similar conversations were repeated on each occasion when they came to see me.

Mr. Gill declined to cross-examine.

Radahow Wassi, clerk in the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, produced the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, which were put in.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee, clerk to the liquidators of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., produced the books and papers of that Company. He produced the Directors' Fair Minute Book; and the fair Gujarati Cash Book. To his knowledge, there was no Rough Cash Book. He also produced the Journal, produced the Ledger, the Transfer Book, the Share Ledger, a packet of Applications for Transfers, the Register of Share Mortgages, and the Directors' Rough Minute Book. (These books and papers were all put in.)

Mahadeo Narayen, clerk to the Official Assignee, produced certain books belonging to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., insolvents. The books were kept in Gujarati. He produced the rough and fair Cash Books, Journals, and Ledgers for the dreadful years 1923 to 1935. There were 20 books. (Put in).

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—There were a great many other books belonging to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. in charge of the Official Assignee, which he had not produced.

Vincent Zepheryn DaCunha, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, produced a letter in two Statements of Account, and a stamped agreement relating to a loan of one lakh from the Bank of Bombay to the New Fleming S. and W. Co., of the 12th December, 1878. (Letter put in).

By Mr. Gill—These were all the documents he had been asked to bring. He could not say if there were more documents in the Bank relating to that loan.

(*To be continued.*)

A SUIT FOR A DECLARATION OF CHARITABLE PROPERTY.

In the case of the Advocate General, at the relation of Jugmohundas Jumnadas and others against Ruttoneey Khemjee and others, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday. It was an information filed by the Advocate General, at the relation of the parties abovenamed, to have it declared that a certain bungalow and dharmshala, situated between the Warden Road and the sea at Mahalak shmi, erected out of Ramdas Heerachund's money, is public charitable property, that a scheme might be prepared, and that the defendants might be ordered to give up possession of the property. Only three witnesses had been examined in the case on the part of the plaintiffs, and none on the part of the defendants. A considerable quantity of documentary evidence was given. The main issue in the case was whether there had been any dedication of the charity property, and whether a certain award created a charitable trust? It was not denied that no public dedication was made of the premises. The dharmshala, as shown in the plan before the Court, was four times larger than it was when subsequently completed, and it might well be, his Lordship thought, that Parshotumdas did not carry out his intention of dedicating a small dharmshala to the public. In fact there was no dedication. His Lordship thought this was a suit which had all the facts been brought before the Advocate General, he would not have allowed to be instituted in his name. Under all the circumstances upon which his Lordship commented at great length, he thought that the present case failed. His Lordship found upon the facts that there was no charitable trust property; that the premises were not charitable property when sold; and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to relief. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs to be paid by the relators.

THE average cost of a jail prisoner in Madras is Rs. 24 5-0 as compared to Rs 64-10-0 in Bengal, and Rs. 40-1-5 in the North-West Provinces.

PULMONARY consumption consecutive to an inflammation of the chest had reduced me to such a state that medicines were ordered to me by physicians rather to give me security than with the hope of a prolongation of life. Happily one of them advised me to use *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime*. For two months past I have been taking that medicine and my situation has been so remarkably improved that I may henceforth consider my recovery as certain.—ED. DOOLITTLE [Bristol].

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the sample only in pint paper wrappers) never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the surest strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay; Gee, D. Fernandez & Co., and Rajee Mooljee Joosub, Calcutta; Bennett & Co., and Lazarus & Co., Madras; Barker & Co., Colombo; Carvalho Nunes-Vanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 27TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Indus, Commander T. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 27th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Ball	Captain T S Bolton
Mrs Farrer	Mr J S Alston
Major Tait	Mr G Haswell
Mrs G B Reynolds	Major J W J Dewar
Mrs S Tubbs	Mrs Ashburner.
Mr Chiotti	

FROM MALTA.

Miss C Anderson

FROM VENICE.

Mr J T Sinclair	Mrs David:

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J D Anderson	Mr C S T Smith
Mr Bartlett	Mr J L Holland
Mr J Lang	Mr Bedale
Dr H W Bellow	Mr G T Lynch
Mr J Romney	

FROM ADEN.

Mahado Numchai	Ali Ebrahim
Naik Duloop Sing	Tookur Kasim and friend
Private Ramowlar	Gens and 2 friends
Private Tawla Tumbay	Aliyaboy Khatas
2 Privates 25th Regt N L I	Alif Hossain.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM JUNE 21 TO JUNE 27 INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday from Balmoral.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold,

General Fleury stated that in his opinion the Imperialist world all unite in furthering the interests of Prince Napoleon as leader of the party. The wishes of the Empress would, of course, be respected, but he believed that she was not antagonistic to Prince Napoleon, and when M. Rouher, M. Pietri, and himself returned to Paris, the opinion of her Majesty would receive the careful consideration of the Bonapartist party. He had heard that the Prince had left a will, and that document, if it existed, would be discussed this afternoon at Camden Place, and its provisions would be treated with the utmost loyalty. The Bonapartists might perhaps elect a successor entirely by that will. He did not believe that the Republic was a permanent institution in France; but it would, no doubt, remain in power until the people saw plainly what mischief was being done to the commerce and position of France, and then Imperialism would reign again.

During yesterday numerous telegrams arrived from foreign corporations and societies, all couched in the tone of profound sympathy with the Empress which has characterized public feeling so far. Amongst other despatches read was one from the aged Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress, to whom the news has been broken. This, which was of a tender and touching character, as might have been expected, moved the sufferer to tears. Physically the Empress is much better than she had been, as she has partaken of some jelly, the only nourishment she has been able to take, the swelling of the glands of her throat debarring her from taking any solid food. Up to this her diet had been milk.

The intention on the part of some adherents of the House to go to Madeira to escort the remains of the Prince Imperial to England has been foregone, pending more precise news as to the manner and time of their conveyance. It is supposed that if the body is carried by a mail steamer it will be landed at Southampton, and if by a war vessel at Woolwich.

A letter has been received from Ulundi, the Prince's servant, addressed to his wife. It is dated from Pietermaritzburg, May 26, but it contains nothing but domestic news, and the casual mention that his Highness was well and in high spirits.

A large number of distinguished visitors left their cards at the Lodge yesterday, amongst them being—Lord Raneleigh, Colonel Shracey (Scots Guards), Lord and Lady Phipps, Major General Steele, Colonel Talbot, Lord and Lady Hills, Lord and Lady Russell, Countess Russell, Lady Agatha Russell, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord and Lady Carington, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major General Crowe, R. A., Madame Favart, and other members of the Comedie Francaise, Lord and Lady Leigh, Colonel Greville (Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge), Sir Arthur and Lady Guinness, Earl and Countess of Bantry, Countess of Norbury, Earl and Countess of Lovelace, the Duchesse de Gramont and Countess Leotine de Gramont, Captain the Hon. C. Bilton, on the part of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian; Lord George Gordon Lennox, Lieut. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P. V.C., the Lord Chancellor and Countess Cairns, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Captain V. Dunbar, 1st Life Guards, Lieutenant M. Cameron, R. E., Major Lowin, R. A., and Lord and Lady Howard.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, nor, indeed, could any be made, as there is no actual knowledge of the date on which the remains will arrive.

THE *Lancet* says:—The latest news from Chiselhurst is distressing, though not worse than must have been anticipated by those who are accustomed to observe the terrible effect of grief so great and paralysing as that which has fallen on the Empress Eugenie. The fatal intelligence of the death of the Prince Imperial reached her in all the might of its crushing power, despite the kindly precautions of those by whom her Majesty was surrounded. The instinct of motherly affection asserted all reserve, and took home to the heart the bitterest and keenest impression of sorrow and bereavement. It is vain to try to describe such agony as the Empress—not less than any other loving mother so placed—must have experienced. At first the effect was to depress and even threaten to extinguish the vital powers. Perhaps the well intentioned efforts to rouse her Majesty from the state of collapse into which she was thrown may have been too energetic or too prolonged. Be that as it may, the condition reported as we go to press is precisely that which would be likely to supervene under the circumstances detailed. There is failure of strength and nervous exhaustion. It remains to hope that the mental and physical crisis may be speedily passed, and the recovery—such as at best it can be—established.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE KHEDIVE. ACCESSION OF PRINCE TEWFIK.

(Daily News' own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, 12-15 p.m.

THE accession of Prince Tewfik has been determined on.

The Khedive, the Finance Minister, and Hassan Pasha will leave the country.

The Khedive's civil list will be 50,000*l.*, and that of his sons 12,000*l.* each.

Great relief is felt at the final settlement of a critical question.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, 3 p.m.

The new Viceroy holds a reception at the Palace of Ismailia, Cairo, at three o'clock this afternoon.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, 9-40 p.m.

The proclamation of Prince Tewfik as Viceroy of Egypt, with the title of Tewfik I., was made at six o'clock this evening at the citadel of Cairo. A salute of 101 guns was fired simultaneously at Cairo and Alexandria.

The yacht Mahrussa has received orders to get ready to embark the Khedive, the Finance Minister, Hassan Pasha, their families, and several Pashas, for Constantinople.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.

Our telegrams through Berlin and Vienna yesterday stated that Sultan was not inclined to support the Western Powers against the Khedive, but from Cairo we learn that the abdication of the latter in favour of Prince Tewfik is settled. It only remain to agree to the details of the final arrangements.

CAIRO, June 26.

The Khedive received this morning an order from the Sultan requiring him to abdicate in favour of Prince Tewfik. His Highness has expressed his compliance with this request.

The proclamation of the new Viceroy has not yet been issued, but Prince Tewfik has held a reception at the Citadel, which was attended by the Ulems, the members of the consular body, the Egyptian officials, and all the Europeans of note. The streets through which the Prince's carriage passed as he drove to the Citadel were sparsely lined with spectators, and no popular demonstration of any kind occured.

At the reception of the consular body the customary compliments were exchanged, and wishes were expressed for the re-establishment of confidence in the Egyptian Administration.

CAIRO, June 26, 4 p.m.

Ismail Pasha will, it is believed, leave Egypt on the 30th inst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.

Caratheodori Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed the Ambassadors of the Great Powers that the Sultan has signed an Imperial Irade, deposing the Khedive of Egypt, and nominating Prince Tewfik as his successor. The adhesion of the Khedive and of Prince Tewfik to these measures is understood to be assured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26, 8-15 p. m.

The Sublime Porte has addressed a despatch to the European Powers confirming the Imperial Irade of 1841, and abolishing the Irade of 1873 which authorised the Khedive of Egypt to conclude treaties with foreign Powers and to maintain an Egyptian army. The despatch adds that the Porte will exert its influence to restore the finances of Egypt and remove the abuses existing in that country.

The new Viceroy of Egypt, Prince Mohamed Tewfik is the eldest son of the deposed Khedive, and was born in 1852. He is consequently twenty-seven years of age. He was married in January, 1873, to the Princess Emineh, daughter of the late Prince El Hamy Pasha, and has two sons, Prince Abbas Bey, born in 1874, and Prince Mehemet Ali Bey, born in 1876; and one daughter, the Princess Nazleh Hanem, born in 1877. Prince Tewfik was President of the Council at the time of the recent *coup d'etat*, of the Khedive, but resigned that post immediately afterwards.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

In the minds of men capable of estimating the force of circumstances there was never any doubt as to the result of the demand for abdication presented to the Khedive by five great European Powers: none, at any rate, as to the consequences for Ismail Pasha himself. He might or might not resist the demand; but from the hour it was made his time was up in Egypt. He chose refusal: but his refusal had been provided for, and the alternative of deposition speedily followed. From much that appears in print this morning it would seem that the act of deposition proceeded purely and simply from the will of the Sultan. But that of course was not the case. The Sultan issued his firman of dismissal because the Great Powers, and more particularly England and France, did not choose that their recommendation to abdicate should pass without effect. That in obeying their requirements the Sultan regains any of his lost control over Egypt is an assertion of the bugbear order. It was expedient to invoke and make use of the authority of the Sultan as suzerain. But had the Porte refused to interfere Ismail Pasha would have been removed by other means undoubtedly; and those who talk of the Sultan's regained authority over Egypt should remember that when the Porte originally offered to remove Ismail, if the Governments of France and England wished it, there was in the proposal itself an acknowledgement of dependence on the will of those Powers. Moreover, there is good reason to believe that if the Sultan had felt that he could assert his authority on behalf of his own wishes, he would have nominated Halim Pasha to the Viceroyalty. But Halim was not so acceptable to the intervening Powers as Tewfik for various reasons; amongst others, probably, that if after they had named Ismail's son the Sultan had sent Halim to Cairo, there would really have been in that measure a strong appearance of an attempt to take Egypt more closely under the sovereignty of the Porte. Whether this circumstance was brought to the notice of the Sultan we do not know; all that appears is that since Ismail Pasha refused to abdicate at the demand of Europe, the Sultan has deposed him; and that his successor is the man preferred by Europe. Not improbably, Tewfik Pasha will be all the more disposed to govern the country as it ought to be governed—and particularly to the satisfaction of the Powers who have placed him in authority in order that Egypt *should* be well governed—since Halim is still extant and since his claims are not inconsiderable. The new Khedive can hardly fail to understand that his existence as Viceroy depends entirely on his good behaviour, and that those who have given him power will watch its exercise with the keenest scrutiny. Nor can there be any doubt that he will be well guided from the first. If he is wise, indeed, he will not wait for any suggestions as to the sort of Ministry that will give most confidence in his good intentions. For one thing, Nubar Pasha should be recalled at once: a man whose ability and honesty were precisely the qualities that rendered him insufferable to Ismail Pasha.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

THE *Standard* asks:—"Are the Powers willing to recognise the resumption by the Sultan of his full rights as Suzerain: if not, what part are they prepared to play in the future management of Egyptian affairs? Prince Tewfik—or, to give him his new style, the present Khedive—is a young man about 26 years of age. He is imbued with liberal ideas, and he has already occupied a prominent position in connection with the Government of the country. He was President of the Council when Nubar Pasha's Ministry was in office, and he resigned his post when that Minister was dismissed. There can be little doubt that he will at once set to work on his own account to place the institutions and the finances of Egypt on a sounder footing than they stand upon at present. The measure of his success will not depend entirely upon his own efforts, but upon the amount of support he receives from those who are directly interested in the welfare of the country under his control. It takes time to eradicate influences such as those which have imported into Egypt all the abuses and corruption which everywhere accompany Mahomedan Governments. We wish him every possible success; but it will be necessary for England and France to exercise the utmost care and prudence lest the ousting of Ismail Pasha should mark the beginning of fresh difficulties, and of complications even more dangerous than those which have just been terminated."

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"What Egypt really wants, and will, we hope, obtain in Prince Tewfik, is a ruler who will signalise his administration by doing as little as possible; that is to say, by a minimum of interference with those processes of nature which yearly renew the wealth of Egypt and the resources of all its inhabitants. The country only wants rest. It was the feverish activity, the devouring ambition, of the late Khedive, rather than anything radically vicious in his nature, which wasted Egypt, first by dissipating its accumulated means, and then by mortgaging many years of its future. The new Khedive has only to allow the country to recover itself by the annual replenishment of its extraordinary wealth of production, and he will satisfy all the requirements of the patrons who have placed him in power. In point of fact, the seemingly formidable Egyptian Question resolves itself into the possibility of getting a Viceroy who will contentedly acquiesce in the fact of his being a Viceroy and nothing more—who will live within his income, will not borrow or waste or oppress, will refrain from making war upon any of his neighbours, and will readily follow the advice of the Powers who have shown what they can do by dispossessing his father. Such a ruler, we believe, will be found in Prince Tewfik, and there is no rashness in assuming that he will be amenable to counsels which his more ambitious parent spurned. At all events, the experiment has to be made, for the position in Egypt had become one fraught with danger not only to the welfare of the country itself, but also to the accord of the Powers threatened with the introduction of a brand of discord which was astutely thrown into their midst by its late ruler. We anticipate no difficulties in the further stages equal to those which have already been successfully surmounted, and have as little fear that opposition in the House of Commons will succeed in causing disagreement among the Powers as we have in their perpetuating a misrule which Liberalism and humanity, untainted by partisanship, must naturally repudiate."

The *Daily News* contends that "we must know what the new constitution is, and how the protectorate of Egypt is to be apportioned among the guaranteeing Powers, before we can be sure that the course of events in Egypt will now proceed smoothly. If two men ride on a horse, the old proverb says, one of them must ride behind. There are now six European Powers mounted behind the Sultan on the Egyptian horse, and it will be a strange thing in the world's history if they all remain content with their relative positions. And it is of no small interest to us to know what position England is to occupy in the partnership. Upon this point we wait with anxiety such enlightenment as the Government will condescend to afford."

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE TREASURY BENCH.

ANOTHER SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

(Daily News, June 27.)

THE House of Commons last night suddenly found itself involved in what proved to be the most prolonged and perhaps the most excited of the long series of scenes which have marked the lifetime of the present Parliament. There were twenty-seven questions on the paper, some of them of great length and involving points of considerable interest. It was one which had not attracted much attention that was responsible for the interruption of the night.

Mr. O'Connor Power, returning to a question addressed to Mr. Lowther the other day touching a tenant-right meeting in county Galway, asked him upon what authority he had formed the belief that the persons who took part in it were not tenant farmers and were not connected with the neighbourhood. Mr. Lowther answered in a manner that amused the Ministerial side, more particularly when he alluded to one of the speakers as "a convict at large." Mr. Power, immediately rising, moved the adjournment of the House, and producing from his pocket a bundle of notes proceeded to enlarge upon the direct contradiction which he gave to the statement of the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

After some despairing cries, the House generally, but more audibly on the Conservative side, gave itself up to private conversation, above the din of which the voice of Mr. Power could be occasionally heard discoursing on his theme. After this had gone on for some time, Mr. Parnell rose and appealed to the Speaker to call the House to order. The speaker replied that Mr. Power had asked a question, had received an answer, and not being satisfied had moved the adjournment of the House. This, the right hon. gentleman significantly added, was a usage which, if it came into general practice, would have to be considered. This intimation was followed by prolonged cheers from the Ministerialists, and Mr. Power proceeded with his speech. Having continued for a further space of seven or eight minutes Mr. Newdegate rose and solemnly asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he did not intend to support the authority of the chair. This appeal was backed up by loud cheers from the Ministerialists, and amid a scene of growing excitement the Chancellor approached the table. Mr. Power rising at the same time, both attempted to speak during a hubbub that made both inaudible. At length Mr. Power giving way, the Chancellor commenced to speak, but had not got through many sentences when Mr. Mitchell Henry rose to order. The clamour was redoubled, and was only stilled when the Speaker called upon the Chancellor to proceed. Again Mr. Henry rose amid indignant cries from the Ministerialists, before which the hon. member temporarily subsided, but was presently up again a third time. The Speaker now interposed, and ruled that the Chancellor had precedence, inasmuch as he was already speaking on a point of order. A further and a most unusual conflict took place, Irish members challenging the Speaker's ruling from their seats, and Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Henry, and Mr. O'Donnell rising and gesticulating, severally attempting to offer a few remarks. Eventually the Chancellor of the Exchequer made himself heard. He explained in Mr. Newdigate's appeal that he was reluctant to propose a regulation designed to curb the limits of freedom of speech in the House, which was abused only by the few. At the same time he somewhat darkly intimated that under certain circumstances he would be prepared to proceed against individuals. Some further excited conversation took place, Mr. Sullivan arguing that the only persons who had been out of order were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Newdigate. Mr. Power then rose and continued his narrative of events connected with the tenant-right meeting in County Galway. He was almost immediately called to order by the Speaker, who warned him that he was using language menacing to the House. Mr. Power continuing, Mr. Newdigate, amid an angry outcry from the House Rulers, proposed to move that the conduct of Mr. O'Connor Power was disrespectful to the chair. The Speaker ruling that he might not interpose with a resolution whilst another member was in possession of the chair, Mr. O'Connor Power again resumed, and went on for the space of a quarter of an hour, only a few scattered remarks uttered at the top of his voice being audible amid the buzz of conversation. The House was now crowded, a considerable number of peers who had looked in on the way to their own House remaining to see the end of what Mr. Shaw subsequently called "the performance." An irregular conference between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hartington, and the Speaker was watched with much interest, as seeming to portend some unusual action when Mr. Power should have finished the speech.

This happened at twenty-five minutes to six, the question on which the wrangle arose having been put at a quarter to five. Mr. Parnell seconded the motion for the adjournment in a speech of great energy and concentrated passion. He spoke for ten minutes, and then Lord Hartington approached the table, introducing into the discussion a level voice and unruffled manner, the temporary unfamiliarity of which had a singular effect in quieting the storm. He expressed the hope that the debate might not further proceed, but at the same time he observed that those who desired to see the privilege of moving the adjournment restrained should be very sure of their ground. He regretted the intervention of Mr. Newdegate, which had itself been a breach of order. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, imitating the judicial manner of Lord Hartington, observed that, in deciding the delicate question when motions for adjournment should or should not be moved, the best safeguard possessed by the House was to defer to the impartial judgment of the Chair. Mr. Bright introduced some fresh fire into the proceedings by pointing out that the responsibility of what had taken place rested firstly with Mr. Lowther, of whose language the Irish members had often reason to complain, and secondly with hon. members opposite, who had indulged in conversation, obviously with the intent that Mr. Power should not be heard. Lord John Manners was put up to rebuke Mr. Bright for departing from the temperate tone of Lord Hartington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at one flickering through an additional quarter of an hour, the scene came to a conclusion by the withdrawal of the motion for adjournment, after a loss of two hours' time and a lamentable display of temper.

INDIAN ART.

THE following address has been presented to Dr. George C.M. Birdwood, C.S.I., &c.:—

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, wish to express the thanks we owe you for the manner in which you have performed an important duty in your report on the articles of Indian manufacture exhibited in Paris last year. In common with all who have given any attention to the subject, we have seen and lamented the rapid deterioration that has of late befallen the great historical Arts of India.

* * * * We think that your remarks on these manufactures were both necessary and timely, and will be most useful in promoting a better understanding of the only conditions under which the so much admired Art of the East can flourish, or in the long run, exist; and we beg once more to tender you our hearty thanks, in the full belief that in so doing we express the feelings of all lovers of Art who have given any attention to your excellent report.

Signed (among others) by George Aitcheson, Rutherford Alcock, Thomas Armstrong, Edwin Arnold, G. P. Boyce, T. Chenery, C. Purdon Clarke, Walter Crane, Frank Dillon, Henry Doulton, M. E. Grant Duff, Arthur Ellis, Barrow H. Ellis, F. Garrard, Cavid Haag, J. Aldam Heaton, W. Hertz, Geo. Howard, W. Stanley Jevons, Edward Burne Jones, Fred. Leighton, Coutts Lindsay, James D. Linton, George J. S. Lock, Nevil Story Maskelyne, John Everett Millais, William Morris, A. Morrison, Clemente R. Markham, Lewis Pelly, Robert Phillips, Val Prinsep, H. Rawlinson, Richard Redgrave, Vincent Robinson, W. Spottiswoode, R. Norman Shaw, W. T. Thornton, Philip Webb, Horace Walpole, Thomas Woolner, H. Yule.

Dr. Birdwood in the course of his reply, acknowledging the document given above, commences by confessing to a feeling of intense personal pleasure. Not less sincere is his satisfaction in receiving so weighty a testimony to the excellence of the historical handicrafts and hereditary craft-masters of India. After a comparison of the influences brought to bear upon Eastern and Western Art, Dr. Birdwood goes on to say.

The arts of India are indissolubly bound up with the popular institutions of the country, and however much the Hindu may have erred from the right way, and obscured the light that is in him, he yet, as regards all the thoughts and interests of his heart, lives in the unseen world of man's spiritual consciousness, by which he is influenced in every act of his life and is whatever he does to adore life. In estimating the disturbing effect of European influences on the arts of India, we must avoid too exclusive and too indiscriminate blame of Schools of Art. The influence of Europe on the East is inevitable, and the presence in India of cultivated English gentlemen at the head of Schools of Art cannot fail in the end to correct the degrading effects of the necessary strain of European commerce on the village and sumptuary arts of India. After all, the chief offenders against Art in India are the official departments engaged in the manufacture of jail carpets and the construction of public buildings, and it is particularly through the neglect of native architecture, and the propagation of a bastard English style, blindly followed by the people themselves, that the Government threatens the slow destruction of the historical handicrafts of India. Art never long survives among a people who neglect architecture. . . . . Every European—Artificer and Artist alike—might well take the handicraftsmen of India for an example, in the patience, perseverance, and thoroughness which are the ground of their excellency, and by which the inspirations of Art are wrought with reality and life. . . . Labour is the probation of perfection. The innumerable ingenuities and subtle incommunicable graces of the arts can be obtained through labour alone; and their soul and him must, as is taught by all Eastern art, "in Style, or Gauge, or Tyger, or Euphrates" be steadfastly set on the glory and service of the Most Highest, in whom is the Perfect Mastery and the Sun of Perfection.

LOSS OF THE EGYPTIAN STEAMER SAMANOOD OFF REUNION.

(A Passenger's Account.)

ON Saturday, May 18, the Steamer Neera, Captain H. Banks, left Tamatave, having in tow the large sailing vessel Sophia Joakim (Captain Emmet) dismasted, and laden with wheat, bound from Adelaide for Liverpool. For the first few days, capital weather was experienced, and the two ships had reached within 50 miles of Mauritius, when a strong wind accompanied by high seas, compelled the Captain of the Neera to cast loose the hawsers, and leave the Sophia Joakim for the time. He, however, remained near at hand in case of his services being required. The vessels remained in this position, till the morning of the 29th when, soon after day-break, a large steam vessel was descried in the offing standing in for Reunion. She was supposed to be the Mail Str. Dupleix, and the Neera telegraphed his name and position, but on approaching the vessel, signal guns were heard, and flags of distress were seen displayed in the rigging, whilst it was very evident that the rudder had been carried away, and that the ship was in a sinking condition. When within hailing distance, Captain Losco of the distressed ship, (which proved to be the Samanood, belonging to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, and bound to Mauritius, with machinery, &c., &c.,) asked to be towed into Reunion, but this could not be done, as the Neera was already in charge of the Sophia Joakim also disabled. The Captain of the Samanood then lowered his boat and came aboard the Neera, and then ensued such a scene as defies description. The crew of the sinking vessel, 104 in numbers, lost all self-command, and immediately lowered the boats, which they filled with clothing, boxes, &c., till they were nearly level with the water edge. They then scrambled into the boats and took their way to the Neera, when deck soon became a scene of excitement and confusion, as she was carrying passengers from Tamatave. One boat with 24 persons sank from overloading, and although life buoys were thrown from the other ship, and every effort made by Captain Banks to save those struggling in the waters, one man only was picked up. The chief engineer of the Neera boarded the wreck and took up the chronometers and other portable properties, and succeeded in saving some of the more valuable articles of clothing, &c. Amongst the passengers on board the Samanood was a Mr. McIntire, his wife and three children. He was in charge of the machinery, and was on his way to Mauritius to superintend the sale and erection in this Island. It seems that the whole of the crew and officers with the exception of an old Arab doctor and a sick seaman, had left the sinking ship without Mr. Mc Intyre being aware of the fact. It seems strange that no one warned the family, who were in their cabin, of their danger, but so it was, and it was only when the lady came on deck and was going about in search of the officers to make enquiries that the passengers and crew of the Neera became aware of the fact that there were any persons still on board the doomed vessel. The life-boat of the Neera was quickly launched, and the whole family with the doctor and sick seaman placed on board the steamer in safety. It was a most distressing sight to see the poor fellows from the sailing boat making for the Neera and go down without any possibility of succour, but as the sea was still very rough and the wind high, Captain Banks had to handle his vessel with the greatest care and caution to prevent a collision with the disabled ships. On Saturday, Captain Losco and his crew were landed at St. Denis, where they await the decision of the Governor General at Port Louis, as to their destination. The Samanood has not since been seen or heard of, and it is thought that she went down with all her valuable cargo, soon after the crew and passengers left her.—*Mauritius Gazette.*

FOR a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs* when the idea occurred to me of using *Grimault and Co.'s Indian Cigarettes*, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.—S. SANTIAGE, Malaga.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOULLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay 1st December 1877.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns Insurance 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. GOALS on the BUNDERS also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .....£300,890
" 1878 .....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., UAPITAL..... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin..... "	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "	5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Rs.	2,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... "	2,500,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., UAPITAL ..... "	5,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL.
BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.
For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.
S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply
THE MACHINE
PHONOGRAPH.
Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Machanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.
Price Net Cash Rs. 800.
S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply
THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,
Being exact'y similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison.
This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.
Price Rs. 300.
THE
MICROPHONE
IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,
By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear.
"The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena and the movements of insects can be heard at a very great distance."
Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.
THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
TELEPHONE,
HICKLEY'S PATENT.
With more than 300 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 600 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.
ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above.....each Rs. 30
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells.....each " 20
EXTRAS.
MICROPHONES.....each Rs. 10
BATTERIES.....each " 10
TELEPHONES.....each " 50
WIRE, 25 feet double length.....each " 5
Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BEST ENGLISH HOSIERY.
Hoar and Co.'s New Illustrated Catalogue on application.

COTTON SOCKS.
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Undressed	0
Super do. do. Dressed	13 0
Extra Super do. do.	15 0
Drab Grounds, Light Stripes	13 0
Light Grounds, Blue, Red, and Black Stripes	15 0
Dark Grounds, Fancy Stripes	16 0
Light Grounds, Narrow Stripes	18 0
Drab Grounds, Fancy Stripes	19 0
Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Silk	15 0
Super do.	25 0
Lisle Thread Fancy Stripes	25 0

SOFT MERINO SOCKS.

Plain Brown Vecuna	15 0
Super do.	22 0
Extra Super do.	24 0
Plain Shades, Embroidered	24 0
Fancy Stripes	24 0
Fine Brown Ribbed	28 0
Plain Cashmere, Fine Ribbed	28 0

DRESS SOCKS.

Best Black Silk.....per pair	8 8
do. do. Embroidered Colors	8 8

SOCKS FOR SHOOTING, &c.

Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool.....doz.	20 0
Stout Ribbed Hand Knit.....per pair	3 0

KNICKERBOCKERS.

Plain Ribbed Merino.....per pair	5 8
Stout Hand Knit "	5 0

BANIANS.
WELL STAYED AT SEAMS.

	Rs. a.
Real Gauze Merino.....Six.	21 0
Super Fine, a Splendid Article, Shrinkless "	27 0
Summer Merino, a Medium Substance "	34 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze Half Silk	40 0
Stout Drab Merino with Long Sleeves for Cold Climates.....each.	6 8
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Homeward Bound "	7 0
Cardigan Jackets.....Rs. 9 to	11 0

POLO OR FOOTBALL SUITS.

Jersey, Cap, and Hose, Strong and Durable	12 0

DRAWERS, DOUBLE SEATS.

Trunk for Riding, Fine Double Seated, Cotton	5 0
Brown Cotton Pants, Gauze Double Seats	7 0
Summer Merino, White	6 12
Stout Drab Merino	6 8
Real Shetland Scotch Wool	7 0

SLEEPING OR LOUNGE KIT.

The Original Soft Oxford Cloth	10 0
Unshrinkable Flannel	16 0
Real Silk and Wool	18 0
Wove Flannel	7 0
Striped French Cambric	7 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0
Wove Flannel	18 0

Prompt Attention to Mofussil Orders.
A DISCOUN